

产力^[33-34]等生态系统功能指标^[35-37]的变化来评估胡杨林的长势、生物量和生态系统的恢复,发现生态输水后塔里木河干流局部地区的胡杨林长势、FVC和生物量逐渐恢复,但输水范围有限,塔里木河流域大多数区域的胡杨林恢复仍受缺水限制^[25,37]。对于塔里木河流域受损胡杨林而言,自2016年已开始全流域生态输水,对输水后胡杨林阶段性恢复成效进行评估具有重要现实意义。然而不同支流流域胡杨生长条件、受损状况和输水条件不同,且大部分区域观测站点缺乏、调查数据获取难、评估指标不足等问题,往往只能采用遥感技术手段来弥补。

为此,本文以2016年以来塔里木河源流和干流的8个重点输水恢复胡杨林为研究对象,采用2013—2020年时序遥感数据提取各林区植被面积、长势及FVC的时序,分析生态输水前后4 a各个林区自身的时序对比评估恢复成效;在此基础上,采用综合评估模型比较各个林区的生态恢复水平,对比不同林区的恢复成效,从而为优化生态输水策略提供科学依据。

1 研究区概况

生态输水是塔里木河流域胡杨林生态恢复的

主要措施,目的在于拓宽抵抗沙漠侵袭的荒漠林生态屏障。2016年提出的胡杨林生态保护专项行动主要在塔里木河流域的8个重点胡杨林恢复区开展,分别为叶尔羌河中下游的夏马勒林场和夏河林场、阿克苏河下游的艾西曼湿地、和田河下游的博斯坦林场、塔里木河上中下游(沙雅至台特玛段)胡杨林重点保护区及孔雀河下游(阿恰枢纽以下至吉力力长口闸段)沿岸胡杨林。2016—2020年由“四源一干”各流域分局在非农业用水期(主要为每年8—10月,持续时间为10~30 d不等)通过生态闸和输水通道将河流的水引入林区,以增加林区间歇性洪水面积,促进胡杨林生态系统的恢复。输水通道沿河流两侧分布,由天然河道和人工渠道组成,如夏马勒林场和塔里木河中上游人工渠道相对密集、其余地区则更多是利用老旧河道。本研究以8个重点保护区为研究区,以塔里木河流域管理局提供的胡杨林恢复范围为基准,结合河流断面确定不同林区胡杨林生态恢复监测边界(图1)。

2 数据与方法

2.1 研究数据

采用的遥感数据包括2013—2020年的Landsat

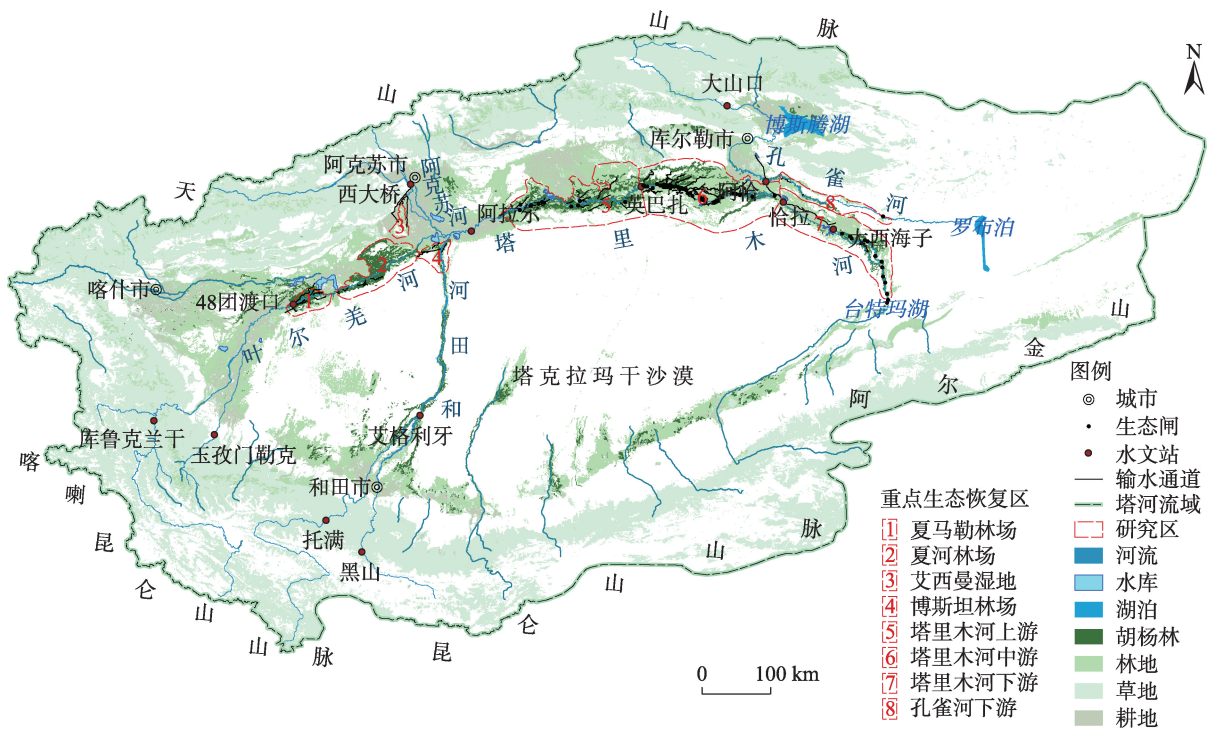
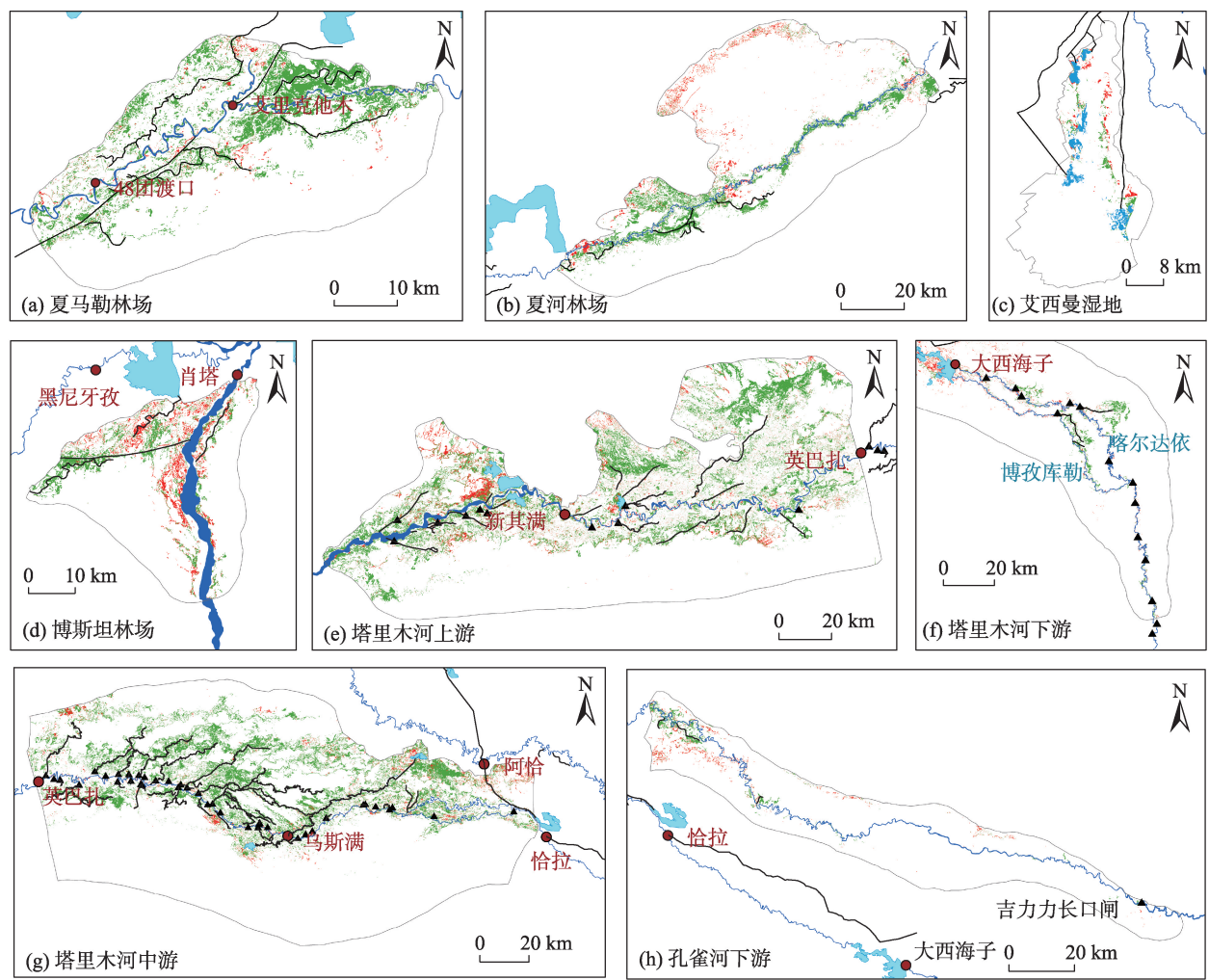


图1 研究区概况图

Fig. 1 Overview map of the study site

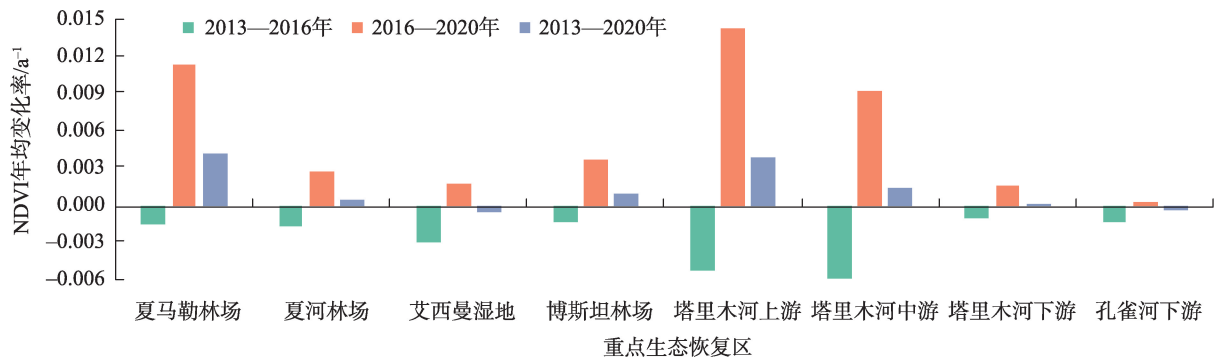
chinaXiv:202302.00025v1



图例 ●水文站 — 输水通道 ▲生态闸 □监测区 浅蓝 水库 深蓝 湖泊 蓝色 河流 红色 植被面积减少 绿色 植被面积增加

图3 2013—2020年塔里木河流域不同林区植被恢复空间分布

Fig. 3 Spatial distributions of vegetation restoration in different forest regions of the Tarim River Basin during 2013—2020



注:NDVI为归一化植被指数。下同。

图4 2013—2020年塔里木河流域不同林区NDVI变化

Fig. 4 NDVI changes in different forest regions of the Tarim River Basin during 2013—2020

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3.3 不同林区FVC变化

从图5a可知,2013—2020年塔里木河流域胡杨

林区FVC总体呈现“先减小后增加”的变化趋势,2018年后增长幅度明显提高。研究期间FVC整体较高的林区是塔里木河上游(13.97%~22.78%)和夏

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Effectiveness assessment of ecological restoration of *Populus euphratica* forest in the Tarim River Basin during 2013—2020

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Abstract: As the main constructive species of desert riparian forest in Xinjiang of western China, the *Populus euphratica* forest is of great importance to ecological balance maintenance, desertification control and biodiversity protection. Ecological water conveyance is the main way to promote ecological restoration of degraded *Populus euphratica* in the Tarim River Basin. Ecological monitoring and assessment are critical to optimizing water conveyance strategy and improving ecological restoration systems. In this study, the changes in vegetation area, NDVI and vegetation coverage in eight key *Populus euphratica* forests in the Tarim River Basin were monitored based on medium-high resolution time-series remote sensing, and the relation between ecological restoration level and ecological water conveyance areas was discussed. The results show that the accumulative maximum water conveyance area was 2172.96 km² in the *Populus euphratica* forest of the Tarim River Basin since 2016, accounting for 4.39% of the total forest area, mainly distributed within 10 km from both sides and the end of water conveyance channels. During 2013—2020, the vegetation in the forest showed a trend from degradation to restoration before and after water conveyance, and the restoration degree was significantly positively correlated with the annual maximum water conveyance area. The comprehensive assessment of vegetation restoration in different forest regions showed that the cumulative water conveyance area and the perfection of water conveyance channels are the determinants of ecological restoration degree in the degraded *Populus euphratica* forest regions. For example, the most significant restoration regions were the middle and upper reaches of the Tarim River and the Xiamal forest farm at the lower reaches of the Yarkand River. However, the *Populus euphratica* far away from water conveyance channels is still degraded. It is crucial for ecological restoration of *Populus euphratica* forest far away from the water conveyance channels to plan rationally the construction of ecological water conveyance channels and increase the water conveyance area of damaged *Populus euphratica* forest.

Key words: ecological water conveyance; vegetation growth; fractional vegetation cover; ecological assessment; Tarim River Basin